

them and paid them, and he thought under these circumstances they might at least have examined him after the two years intervening since they saw him last before going on the stand and without even a mention of their former privileged relationship to him declare him still insane. He said he was at a loss to understand their motive.

To Win Back Fortune.  
Then he returned to the subject upon which in his thoughts—his vindication—his rehabilitation.

"I'll guarantee, if they let me out of here," he said, "to pay back every cent of the \$225,000 I owe as a trustee to the Washington Savings Bank in six months. Robert D. Ireland, my attorney, and I are making some progress in the rehabilitation of the Fidelity Development Company and the Aetna Indemnity Company. Chiefly by means of these companies I hope eventually to save three-quarters of a million out of the wreck of my fortunes over and above the money owing to the Washington Savings Bank."

Hyde did not enter the Tombs until 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The two hours intervening between his conviction and his passage across the Bridge of Signs he spent in the Sheriff's office in the Criminal Courts Building, where he busied himself dispatching messages of good cheer to his family and friends. Warden Fulton placed him at first in a regulation cell on the first tier, where he rested, but did not sleep, until 5 o'clock. It was then that he was transferred to the quarters formerly occupied by Warden Flynn and Cummins.

The official reason given by Deputy Commissioner William J. Wright of the Department of Correction was that Dr. Frank A. Maguire, the Tombs physician, had said a man of Hyde's size would injure his health in the cramped cell shared with another prisoner. Being six feet three-inches tall, he couldn't stand upright in one of these cells, nor could he lie outstretched on the ordinary prison bunk, which measured a scant six feet.

Drugs Stored Near Hyde.  
Deputy Commissioner Wright was anxious, however, to give the public the impression that the room Hyde now occupied was no chamber of ease. His bed—it is a bed, and not a bunk, now—is still too short for him, said Mr. Wright; he is locked in one of the rooms of the four-room building, the other rooms being used for the storage of drugs, and the walls of his prison are blistered by the action of the moisture gathered from the former site of old Collect Pond, on which the hut stands.

Indeed, the Deputy Commissioner assured the reporters that Warden Flynn had died in this little house, and it had since been abandoned as quarters for the warden because of its healthfulness. On the other hand, it could not be considered as a quick avenue to suicide, because the prisoner was locked away from the drugs stored in the adjoining rooms.

Hyde's spirits did not reflect the dampness of his cell. He did not, however, seek converse with anybody and everybody. His earliest caller was Max D. Steiner, his trial lawyer, who spent an hour with him and afterward referred all inquiries about the fortunes of the case to Hyde's other counsel, John B. Stanchfield.

It is understood that Mr. Stanchfield will handle the former City Chamberlain's appeal and that henceforth Steiner is to take a back seat, if his services have not been entirely dispensed with.

Mr. Stanchfield said he would go before Justice McCall in Part I of the Supreme Court and apply for a stay and an order to show cause why a certificate of reasonable doubt should not be issued to his client as soon as Justice Goff had sentenced Hyde on Wednesday. If the certificate of reasonable doubt is granted an effort will be made to get Hyde out on bail pending appeal.

Other friends who visited Hyde yesterday were John V. Smith, his private secretary when he was Chamberlain and now the secretary of Chamberlain Moore; Clarence B. Campbell, the young lawyer from his office who testified in the trial on the matter of the alibi, and Samuel K. Kellock, his law partner. Mr. Kellock's friendship is apparently unaffected by Steiner's attempt in summing up to cast upon him the responsibility for the apparent connection between loans to Cummins and the receipts by certain banks of city deposits.

CREDITORS FAVOR ROBIN  
Urge Whitman to Put Other Bankers on Grill.

District Attorney Whitman received yesterday from N. Howard Pinto and William D. Cameron, counsel for the creditors' committee of the Northern Bank, a letter urging him to submit Frederick K. Morris, Joseph G. Robin's former partner, to the grand jury.

"77"  
FOR  
GRIP & COLDS  
Perchance there is some one who does not know about "Seventy-seven."

We once more reiterate, that for Coughs, Colds, Grip, Influenza, Cold in the Head, Bronchitis, and Sore Throat, or for any form that a Cold may take: Pains in the Head, Back, or Limbs, Congestion, Inflammation, or Fever, Dr. Humphreys' "Seventy-seven" is supreme.

Taken at the first feeling, it will break up a Cold at once.

If you wait, till you begin to cough and sneeze it may take longer.

A small vial of pleasant pellets, fits the vest pocket. At your Druggist 25c, or mailed.

Humphreys' Home Medicine Co., 136 William St., New York—Advertisement.

Removal Jan. 1st, 1913  
OLIVER LIPPINCOTT  
PHOTOGRAPHER OF MEN  
from Singer Building, 149 Broadway, to  
Trinity Building, 111 Broadway  
MAKES OF MEN'S PORTRAITS

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS  
Select unique and exclusive creations, and you cannot possibly make a mistake. We are recognized for many years the standard shop for correct holiday novelties. We constantly receive the latest novelties from the greatest Parisian centres of fashion. They are now on exhibition at our shop in a larger assortment than ever before. Come first and secure the pick of our choice.

A. F. JAMMES  
425 N. E. NEAR 37TH ST.

## FIVE NOW CONVICTED IN ROBIN BANK CASES

Montgomery in Sing Sing—Robin and Hyde Waiting Sentence—Cummins and Reichmann Out on Bail.

Growing more or less directly out of the affairs of the Northern Bank there have been fifteen indictments found. In five cases convictions have been had, but only one man, William R. Montgomery, has so far gone to serve a prison term. Montgomery was president of the Hamilton Bank, an institution taken over by Robin. A list of the indictments included: William R. Montgomery, president of the Hamilton Bank. Indicted in 1908 and now in Sing Sing.

L. Grant, president of the Northern Bank. Indicted in 1911 for violating the banking laws. Indictment is pending.

W. L. Brower, vice-president of the Northern Bank, charged with perjury. Indictment is pending.

Trustees of the Washington Savings Bank: Thomas F. Murphy, Dr. Harrie A. James, Charles K. Lexow, William F. Youngs. Perjury. Indictment is pending.

William H. Mills, cashier of the Northern Bank. Violation of banking laws. Indictment is pending.

Joseph G. Robin, chairman of executive committee of the Northern Bank and former president of the Washington Savings Bank. Indicted in January, 1911. Charge, larceny of \$307,000. Pleaded guilty on March 1, 1911, to theft of \$27,000 from the Washington Savings Bank. Is in Tombs awaiting sentence.

Joseph B. Reichmann, former president of the Carnegie Trust Company, convicted before Justice Davis, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, of making a false report to the State Banking Department. Sentenced to four months in the penitentiary June 28, 1911. Is out on certificate of reasonable doubt.

mer confidential man, and James T. Wood, former vice-president of the Washington Savings Bank, a Robin institution, which Robin and others are charged with looting, to a "vigorous examination."

This letter strongly supports Robin, saying that he is the only man "in the whole outfit of those connected with the bank who has given us any material assistance."

Of Morris and Wood it says: "We submit to you that a vigorous examination of Frederick K. Morris and James T. Wood should be made. We have received no assistance from either of these gentlemen, although, on the face of things, it appears that they would be in a position, if they so desired, to give us a great deal of information. James T. Wood, former vice-president of the Washington Savings Bank, we understand, is under indictment for rendering a false report in connection with the Northern Bank, and if the stories which Robin tells about Wood are true, we think that Robin should be given an opportunity to prove them."

We have heard a great deal of talk about an overdraft at the Northern Bank, and the evidence in a recent proceeding seems to show that orders were issued that Robin was not to be told about those overdrafts. Robin, with apparent frankness, has told our representatives the circumstances surrounding these overdrafts. The stories he tells look reasonable, and tally with other evidence.

On the subject of Robin's plight and his desire to be of assistance, the lawyers wrote:

Recent developments certainly tend to show that the story that has been told from time to time by Joseph G. Robin is the true story of the wrecking of the Northern Bank. It seems to us that he has been offered up as a sacrifice, and that other people possessed of large means and very powerful connections have gotten off scot free.

It is true he pleaded guilty, but his explanation of it is certainly a reasonable one, and I think that you will agree with us that we are somewhat interested in the matter, and that we have a right to have the truth about it brought out. It is also the desire of counsel for the creditors' committee that the District Attorney look carefully into the evidence relating to the proceeding in which James M. Gifford, of Gifford, Hobbs & Beard, received certain assets of the Northern Bank. And the letter closes with the assurance that "our only interest is to get our money."

WRECK UP TO OFFICIALS  
Criminal Proceedings Threatened Against New Haven Men.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]  
Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 30.—Harry R. Sherwood, a grand juror of Westport, who with Galen S. Carter, Assistant State's Attorney, of Stamford, has been going through the mass of testimony taken by Coroner Phelan in the inquiry of the train wreck at Westport on October 2, said to-night that criminal proceedings would be started against officials of the New Haven Railroad soon after the return of State's Attorney Judson from Florida, on Monday.

The complaint of the grand juror will contain the names of some railroad officials. He says he will not be obliged to have the first complaint contain the names of all of the officials who will be held responsible.

There is much conjecture as to who will be the first officials named. It is believed that they will be charged with maintaining an unsafe crossover on the main line between New York and Boston, as it is charged by the Coroner that the company maintained a short crossover after it had been informed by the Interstate Commerce Commission that the short crossover was responsible for the wreck of the Federal Express in this city June 11, 1911.

The grand juror's complaint will be brought before a justice of the peace.

William J. Cummins, director and member of the executive committee and principal stockholder of the Carnegie Trust Company. Indicted in April, 1911, on ten counts of grand larceny. Convicted before Justice Davis, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, on November 20, 1911. Sentenced to four years of eight years, maximum. Conviction affirmed by Appellate Division. Is out on \$75,000 bail for decision of the Court of Appeals.

James T. Wood, vice-president of the Washington Savings Bank and vice-chairman of the examination committee of the Northern Bank. Indicted February 11, 1912, on a charge of false report to the Banking Department. Is out on bail.

Charles H. Hyde, former City Chamberlain. Indicted in 1911 for bribery. Convicted on November 29 before Justice Goff, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Is in the Tombs awaiting sentence.

Assistant District Attorney John K. Clark, who has prepared many of the banking cases, said yesterday he was ready to go on with other cases against indicted bankers. He would not say which he intended to press first. He did not think Robin's testimony would be needed in all the other cases.

"Hyde, Cummins and Reichmann were on the calendar about the same time," said Mr. Clark. "At first Hyde used every means to get his case on first, so he might have two unconvicted men for his witnesses. After Reichmann was found guilty he again tried to get his case on, but was not anxious to be tried after Cummins was found guilty. He kept his case off for a year then."

## YOUNG BELMONT AND WIFE REPORTED PARTED

Continued from first page.

"Miss Lorraine is not in. This is the maid."

Then she disconnected.

The telephone operator, when connection with the Gosford was again established, pleaded that he was unable to get any one to answer in Miss Lorraine's apartment.

"I guess nobody's in," he explained, and when reminded that only a minute before somebody was "in," he said: "Well, nobody answers now."

Whether the story that the couple have separated is true or not, friends of young Belmont have been prophesying since his marriage that it would be only a question of time when the romance would come to an end.

His father has refused to recognize the marriage, and at first, when told of the ceremony, refused to believe that the marriage had taken place. He insisted there was a mistake, saying that he knew of Miss Lorraine, but he added that he was certain that his son had not married her.

According to a report which has not been denied by William Sheridan, the detective, known in police circles as "Camera Eye Sheridan," because of his remarkable faculty in remembering faces, was engaged by the father of the young man last Monday to examine the marriage records in Jersey City to see if there was any possible flaw which would permit the annulment of the marriage.

Sheridan, with one of his staff, spent three days in Jersey City and found that one of the witnesses to the marriage, J. Trueman, manager of a dog and cat hospital in West 37th street, had given No. 624 Bergen avenue, Jersey City, as his address.

Investigation by the detective showed this to be a vacant lot, and immediately Mr. Sheridan consulted N. W. Jersey lawyers to learn if this would invalidate the marriage. He was informed that it would not.

Sheriff Promises to Aid General in Effort to Save Belongings.

Sheriff Harburger visited General Daniel E. Sickles at his home, No. 23 Fifth avenue, yesterday to consult with the veteran about the sale at auction next Wednesday of sufficient of his effects to satisfy a judgment for \$3,600 held by the Bank of the Metropolis.

Sheriff Harburger expressed to General Sickles his regret that he must sell out his home, and told him he would assist in every way not inconsistent with his official duty to put off the sale. General Sickles expressed gratitude to the Sheriff for his interest and for his efforts to get J. Pierpont Morgan, Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller and other wealthy men to attend the sale so that the goods would not be sacrificed. General Sickles suggested the possibility that some one might advance the money to liquidate the judgment. The old soldier said that in six months from now he would be in a position to pay back such a loan and would give a chattel mortgage on his home or a note as security.

LAW DROVE HIM INSANE  
Attorney's Ravings Over Cases Lead to Asylum.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]  
Hartford, Conn., Nov. 30.—Having over real and fancied incidents of the numerous cases he has tried, rankin Francoini, an Italian criminal lawyer, was committed this afternoon to the Hartford Reformatory for the Insane by Judge L. P. Waldo Marvin, of the Hartford Probate Court, and the man's uncle was appointed conservator of the lawyer's property.

At today's hearing the lawyer was more composed and normal than at a preliminary hearing last week, and he told Judge Marvin that if he was to be sent away he knew of no one who would better care for his estate than his uncle. Aliens testified that they did not care to hazard a professional opinion as to when, if ever, the lawyer might recover. His aberrations, which have been entirely ravings about wrongs done him in court or of wrongs to his clients told him in confidence, began about four months ago, when he was overcome by a sunstroke.

## LOCOMOTIVE IN CHASE OF RUNAWAY HORSES

Animals Stopped After Three-Mile Run and Collision with Train Is Averted.

EXPRESS HALTED IN TIME

Quickwitted Station Agent at Newtown, Conn., Telegraphed to Next Town That Team Was Headed There.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]  
Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 30.—Jim, and Sal, a spirited pair of roans owned by John Schaeffer, the farmer in charge of Ronald's castle, at Newtown, won the distinction there to-day of being the only pair of runaway horses in the township that were ever chased by a locomotive.

John Holian, station agent, who dispatched the engine after the horses, is being praised for averting the possible derailment of the Bridgeport express over the Berkshire division, through a collision between the train and the heavy lumber box wagon drawn by the frightened horses.

Schaeffer, accompanied by E. B. Beers, was driving the team through Newtown streets, when a nut broke and allowed the whiffletree to drop upon the heels of the horses. That started them into a mad run. Both men tugged at the reins, but could not check the animals. At the railroad station both men were thrown out, and the horses took to the tracks, running toward Hawleyville, four miles away, at breakneck speed. Holian, the agent, telegraphed to Hawleyville to flag the express, and had an engine detached from a freight train sent after the runaway. There is a straightaway stretch for two miles from the station, and the horses were out of sight before the engine got under way.

The horses were no match for the locomotive. The engine overtook the runaways and ran behind them, slowing for several hundred feet, the engineer blowing his whistle terrifically. The horses ran to one side, and the locomotive passed. The engine was stopped in a tunnel, a mile from Hawleyville, and the horses were unable to pass. When they halted, the fireman caught them. The express train was stopped by the station master at Hawleyville just as it was drawing out of the station.

SPEEDING AUTO HITS GIRL  
Chauffeur Escapes After Injuring Child.

While six-year-old Mary Fox, of No. 1465 Hoe avenue, The Bronx, was crossing the Southern Boulevard, at 189th street, last night she was struck by a gray automobile and tossed into the air. She was seriously injured, but the chauffeur of the car increased his speed after hitting the child and managed to make his escape. The police started to search the entire city for the automobile and its driver last night, but up to midnight no arrest had been made.

John De Hart, president of the Bronx Realty Company, of No. 193 Fox street, who was driving his own automobile at the time of the accident, and was just behind the gray touring car when it struck the girl, told the police that he yelled to the chauffeur of the gray car to stop, but the man only added to his speed.

De Hart said a city fireman, who had seen the accident, jumped on the running board of his car and urged him to chase the gray automobile. De Hart did so, and followed the racing machine for several blocks, but was unable to overhaul it. He then returned to the injured child and waited until Patrolman Gerhard, of the Tremont station, sent in a call for an ambulance. The Fox girl was taken to that institution, where her condition is said to be grave.

Another patrolman, who had seen De Hart in pursuit of the gray car, saw the former's license number, and, thinking it was his machine that had struck the girl, reported it to headquarters. A detective was sent round to De Hart's home and got the facts in the case.

Hopes To Be Back Often.

"I am very sorry that this is probably the last time that I may address you as the representative of his majesty, the King," Mr. Bryce added. "I hope I will be here many times as a private citizen, to refresh the memories of the five and a half happy years which I have lived in this hospitable country. And I hope that a hundred years hence, when some successor of mine comes here to represent the King, that he will find the Scotchmen as proud of their race as they are now."

George Austin Morrison, Jr., president of the society, gave just a little hint of the prosperity and affluence of the organization. Providence had been very good to the society, he said, but the members had been very clever themselves. Then he proceeded to introduce the second speaker of the evening, who, according to custom, must be a Scotchman born and bred.

"He is a veritable Scottish lion, a Scotsman with red, white and blue trimmings," Mr. Morrison said. "He has increased the hero crop and has reduced the sum total of our cash returns. I hope that in the future he

will see his way clear to pension off the presidents of this society."

Andrew Carnegie smiled his benign smile at the audience and began to praise St. Andrew's Society and its presidents. He got a bit mixed with the name of Morrison, making it Robertson, but corrected himself several sentences later.

Democracy was the goal of all peoples, he said, and democracy was now to be found in all English-speaking countries except in that little part "at home."

Mayor Gaynor spoke rather briefly and did not refer to the plight of Charles H. Hyde, his former law partner. He said that the Scotchmen of this city had sense enough, because of their ancestors, to know that they were not bound in local affairs to vote any party ticket.

"What a howling wilderness is in the head of a man like that," the Mayor exclaimed, after telling how many people voted a Republican or Democratic ticket just because their fathers voted that ticket. It was the redeeming feature of this city, he said, that there was such a large independent vote.

SCHOOL BOARD LOSES SUIT  
Draper May Hear Maxwell's Appeal, Holds Justice Rudder.

Albany, Nov. 30.—The State Commissioner of Education has supervision and control over the state public school system, including the public schools of New York City, according to a decision to-day by Supreme Court Justice Rudder.

Justice Rudder denied the application of the Board of Education of New York City for a writ prohibiting Andrew S. Draper, State Commissioner of Education, from hearing an appeal made by W. H. Maxwell, superintendent of the New York City schools. The Board of Education issued an order directing Mr. Maxwell to place on the list of teachers eligible to teach graduating classes those holding licenses Nos. 1 and 2. The order affects three thousand teachers in New York City. The superintendent contended that the board had no right to make up an eligible list and appealed from the board's decision to Commissioner Draper.

## ST. ANDREW'S HEARS FAREWELL FROM BRYCE

Ambassador with Society for Last Time as Britain's Representative.

GIVES PRAISE TO SCOTSMEN

Hopes To Be Back After as Private Citizen—Carnegie Complains of Democracy's Absence from "Home."

There was only one little touch of sorrow, one note of regret in the atmosphere of perfect joy, joy over their Scotch ancestry, rejoicing over Scotch achievements and joyous pride in Scottish characteristics, that seemed to fill last night the great ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria, where the St. Andrew's Society held its 150th annual dinner.

One distinguished Scotsman, James Bryce, the British Ambassador, was present for the last time at such an occasion in his capacity as the representative of his Britannic majesty, and neither the society nor the Ambassador himself could avoid touching upon this fact.

Mr. Bryce's expression of regret that this was to be the last occasion when he could appear before St. Andrew's Society in his official capacity was met with cries of "No."

"It may be some little while yet before I depart from these shores," replied the Ambassador, "but I am quite certain that I will not be here at your next celebration of St. Andrew's Day."

He expressed the hope that he would return many times as a private citizen and that the members of the society would visit him whenever they came to England or Scotland.

The gathering suggested the question, he said, of what it was that drew together men whose ancestors had come from the same country. It was the quality of men and not the size of the country that made this feeling of loyalty so strong. Scottish manhood, with its characteristics of industry, energy and intellect—all these traits could be claimed by the Scot because they had been shown at an early time in his country's history, and were perhaps the true explanation of that love for the old country that was noticeable in all Scotchmen, no matter where they were.

Scotchmen Easily Recognized.

Scotchmen could be easily recognized, wonderfully scattered all over the world as they were, Ambassador Bryce said. There were four occupations, he added, which were usually followed by them in the countries of their adoption. Gardening and marine engineering were two favorite occupations, he said, and medicine was a profession to which Scotland sent more followers than any other country, and none better educated. The fourth was banking, he said, and a majority of bankers appeared to him to be Scotch, perhaps because the Scotchmen possessed in a high degree shrewdness and affability.

If anybody found fault that the Scot was canny it could be said that he was generous, but not wasteful, said Mr. Bryce; and if it were held out that the nation was warlike the answer was that they warred upon the English who persisted in meddling with Scotch affairs. The Scotch never warred upon Ireland or Wales, the ambassador said, and if they invaded Ireland once it was to help the Irish to drive out the English.

"To-day the English, in their hearts, admit that they could not run the British Empire without us," said Mr. Bryce, amid applause.

Hopes To Be Back Often.

"I am very sorry that this is probably the last time that I may address you as the representative of his majesty, the King," Mr. Bryce added. "I hope I will be here many times as a private citizen, to refresh the memories of the five and a half happy years which I have lived in this hospitable country. And I hope that a hundred years hence, when some successor of mine comes here to represent the King, that he will find the Scotchmen as proud of their race as they are now."

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The board took the ground that the superintendent was not an aggrieved party, that he had no right to appeal and that the State Commissioner had no right to hear an appeal in the case.

Justice Rudder holds that Mr. Maxwell appeals in the capacity of a superintendent and of a citizen. The merits of the board's order are not passed upon, but Justice Rudder upholds the right of Commissioner Draper to hear the appeal.

At Hickey's request the Rev. John W. Ross, pastor of Calvary Presbyterian Church, went to his cell to-day. Hickey talked with the minister for an hour and spent the rest of the afternoon reading the Bible.

Gordon Pitton, a playmate of Joseph Josephs, picked Hickey from a group of prisoners in the jail and identified him as the man who bought candy for them and led Joseph away on the day he was murdered.

Lowell, Mass., Nov. 30.—Edward Morey, to whom John Frank Hickey referred in his confession at Buffalo, died on September 1, 1883, in a drug store here under circumstances which agree with those related by Hickey. There was no suspicion that he had been poisoned, and death was attributed to apoplexy.

When You Drink

for health or pleasure select the beverage that affords the greatest amount of nutrient properties

# Evans Ale

It is a delicious and gratifying beverage, pleasing to the eye and palate; soothing and satisfying to the stomach; besides affording the superior building-up qualities peculiar to itself.

Hotels, Restaurants, Oyster Houses, Dealers

HICKEY ADDS TO CRIMES

Tells of Trying to Murder Boys in Three Cities.

Buffalo, Nov. 30.—Disregarding the advice of his attorney, John Frank Hickey, the confessed murderer, repeated to-day the story of his many crimes, covering more than twenty years. He seemed to be more troubled by the memory of the accidental killing of Edward Morey in Lowell, Mass., nearly thirty years ago, than by the murders, ten years ago and a year ago, when he strangled little children.

In addition to the murder of Joseph Josephs and Michael Kruck, Hickey told of unsuccessful attempts to murder boys in Quincy, Boston and Lawrence and of four attempts at suicide.

"I do not know what this thing is that comes over me," he said. "This obsession strikes me when I am sober and I take to drink to get over it. Then I kill some one. I see Morey's eyes before me. That comes over me at any time—night or day, drunk or sober."